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## Description

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an electric connector configured so as to hold a signal transmission medium by an elastic force of a lock member with a terminal portion of the signal transmission medium being inserted in an insulating housing up to a predetermined position therein.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art

**[0002]** In general, in various electric apparatuses and others, various electric connectors are widely used as device for electrically connecting various signal transmission media such as a flexible printed circuit (FPC) and a flexible flat cable (FFC). For example, in an electric connector for use as being mounted on a printed wiring board as described in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2008-52993, a signal transmission medium formed of an FPC, an FFC, or the like is inserted into the inside of an insulating housing (an insulator) from its opening on a front end side, and then an actuator (connecting operation device) is rotated so as to be pushed down toward a connecting action position on a front side or a rear side of the connector by an operating force of an operator. With this, a part of a lock member falls in an engaging part provided in a terminal portion of the signal transmission medium to become in an engaged state, and the terminal portion of the signal transmission medium is held by the lock member in an approximately unmovable state. A similar type of electrical connector is also known from WO-A2-2008/150523.

**[0003]** As such, the electric connector including the actuator is configured to operate engagement and disengagement of the lock member by rotating the actuator between a connection release position and a connection acting position. Apart from a work of inserting the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC), operating the actuator is required, thereby possibly posing a problem of work efficiency. For this reason, conventionally in some cases, an electric connector including a so-called one-action automatic lock mechanism may be adopted, the mechanism being configured so that a part of the lock member is elastically displaced so as to override the signal transmission medium inserted in the inside of the insulating housing and then the part of the lock member falls in the engaging part of the signal transmission medium for engagement. With the use of the electric connector including this one-action automatic lock mechanism, the signal transmission medium is held in an approximately unmovable state only by inserting the signal transmission medium in the electric connector up to the predetermined position therein, thereby achieving an improvement in work efficiency.

**[0004]** However, in the one-action automatic lock mechanism adopted in the conventional electric connector while there is an advantage of locking only with the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) being inserted in the electric connector, as described above, there is a problem such that it cannot be immediately checked or determined whether the signal transmission medium has been correctly inserted up to the predetermined position, whether the lock operation has been completed, or others, possibly requiring time and effort to finally check the completion of the work of connecting the signal transmission medium.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0005]** Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide an electric connector allowing an insertion state of a signal transmission medium formed of an FPC, an FFC, or the like to be immediately checked with a simple structure.

**[0006]** To achieve the above-described object, in the present invention, in an electric connector configured so that a lock member holding, in an approximately unmovable state, a terminal portion of a signal transmission medium inserted in an insulating housing up to a predetermined position therein so that the terminal portion is in an approximately unmovable state is provided inside the insulating housing and, after a part of the lock member is elastically displaced so as to override the surface of the signal transmission medium with the insertion of the signal transmission medium, the part of the lock member falls in an engagement positioning part provided at the terminal portion of the signal transmission medium to become in an engaged state, a structure is adopted in which the insulating housing is provided with lock checking device allowing a displaced state or an engaged state of the lock member to be visually checked.

**[0007]** According to the present invention with the above-described structure, when the signal transmission medium is inserted up to the predetermined position, the displaced state of the lock member or the state of the signal transmission medium falling in the engagement positioning part of the signal transmission medium is visually checked through the lock checking device, thereby allowing the quality of the insertion state of the signal transmission medium to be immediately determined.

**[0008]** Also, the lock checking device can in the present invention be configured of a window part or a slit part provided so as to penetrate through a wall surface configuring the insulating housing.

**[0009]** Furthermore, the slit part as the lock checking device in the present invention is preferably configured so that the part of the lock member protrudes through the slit part toward outside of the insulating housing when the lock member is elastically displaced.

**[0010]** According to the present invention with the above-described structure, the lock member protrudes outward from the slit part when the signal transmission

medium is inserted by a necessary amount, a good insertion state of the signal transmission medium can be easily recognized by an operator.

**[0011]** Furthermore, the window part as the lock checking device in the present invention can be provided so as to face a position inside the insulating housing before or after displacement or before or after engagement of the lock member.

**[0012]** Still further, preferably in the present invention, the lock member is provided with a release pressing part to which an operating force is added in a direction of elastically displacing the lock member, and the insulating housing is provided with an operation cover part extending so as to overlap a release pressing part of the lock member.

**[0013]** According to the present invention with the above-described structure, the operation of releasing the engaged state of the lock member with respect to the signal transmission medium is easily and reliably performed by an operation on the operation cover part provided to the insulating housing.

**[0014]** Still further, preferably in the present invention, the operation cover parts are disposed in a pair so as to be appropriately spaced apart from each other, and an operation arm part is provided to extend so as to integrally couple the paired operation cover parts together.

**[0015]** According to the present invention with the above-described structure, an operation of releasing an engaged state of lock members provided in a pair is simultaneously and efficiently performed by an operation on the operation arm part.

**[0016]** Still further, preferably in the present invention, the operation arm part is provided with inclined parts so that a height in a pressing direction is successively decreased from portions on both end sides to a center portion of the operation arm part in a longitudinal direction.

**[0017]** According to the present invention with the above-described structure, when the operation arm part is operated, fingertips of the operator are difficult to hook over the inclined surface parts provided on both end sides of the operation arm part, and an operating force is added mainly to the center portion of the operation arm part, thereby making it possible to prevent damage on the operation arm part and others.

**[0018]** Still further, preferably in the present invention, the lock operation cover part is configured that the lock operation cover parts sandwiches the lock release pressing part from the forward and backward in the direction in which an operating down force is added so as to make the lock member displace elastically.

**[0019]** According to the present invention with the above-described structure, because of the structure in which the lock operation cover parts has the lower cover supporting portion and the entire part of the lock member and the lock operation cover parts is supported elastically with the paired elastic cover arms, for example, even when plastic deformation is caused in the lock member by such as adding the lock releasing operation force,

elastic holding force by the elastic cover arms acts on the lock member from the downward side so as to hold the lock member via the lower cover supporting portion. This elastic holding force by the elastic cover arms makes possible for the lock member to come back to the original position so as to result in that a normal lock action is maintained steadily.

**[0020]** As described above, the electric connector according to the present invention is configured so that the lock checking device allowing a displaced state or an engaged state of the lock member to be visually checked is provided to the insulating housing to allow a visual check, through the lock checking device, of the displaced state of the lock member or the state of the signal transmission medium falling in the engagement positioning part when the signal transmission medium is inserted up to the predetermined position, thereby allowing the quality of the insertion state of the signal transmission medium to be immediately determined. Thus, whether the signal transmission medium has been inserted up to the predetermined position or whether the lock state has been completed can be quickly and reliably checked with a simple structure, and reliability of the electric connector can be significantly improved at low cost.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

### [0021]

Fig. 1 is a descriptive plan view of an electric connector according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a descriptive front view of the electric connector depicted in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a descriptive cross-sectional view along the III-III line in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a descriptive external perspective view of a state immediately before a signal transmission medium is inserted in the electric connector depicted in Fig. 1 to Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to a V-V line in Fig. 2, depicting the state in which the signal transmission medium is partially inserted, the state being changed from the state depicted in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to the V-V line in Fig. 2, depicting the state in which the signal transmission medium is further inserted, the state being changed from the state depicted in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to the V-V line in Fig. 2, depicting the state in which the signal transmission medium is further inserted and thus insertion of the signal transmission medium in the electric connector is completed, with the signal transmission medium being engaged by an engagement locking part, the state changed from the state depicted in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to the V-V line in Fig. 2, depicting the state in which a releasing operation is performed to push the lock member up, the state changed from a lock state depicted in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a descriptive plan view of an electric connector according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a descriptive front view of the electric connector depicted in Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a descriptive cross-sectional view along a XI-XI line in Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is a descriptive external perspective view depicting the state immediately before the state in which the signal transmission medium is inserted in the electric connector depicted in Fig. 9 to Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to a XIII-XIII line in Fig. 10, depicting the state in which the signal transmission medium is partially inserted, the state being changed from the state depicted in Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to the XIII-XIII line in Fig. 10, depicting the state in which the signal transmission medium is further inserted, the state being changed from the state depicted in Fig. 13;

Fig. 15 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to the XIII-XIII line in Fig. 10, depicting the state in which the signal transmission medium is further inserted and thus insertion of the signal transmission medium in the electrical connector is completed, with the signal transmission medium being engaged by an engagement locking part, the state being changed from the state depicted in Fig. 14; and Fig. 16 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to the XIII-XIII line in Fig. 10, depicting the state in which a releasing operation is performed to push the lock member up, the state changed from a lock state depicted in Fig. 15.

Fig. 17 is a descriptive plan view of an electric connector according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 18 is a descriptive front view of the electric connector depicted in Fig. 17;

Fig. 19 is a descriptive cross-sectional view along a XIX-XIX line in Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 is a descriptive external perspective view depicting the state immediately before the state in which the signal transmission medium is inserted in the electric connector depicted in Fig. 17 to Fig. 19;

Fig. 21 a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to a XXI-XXI line in Fig. 18, depicting the state in which the signal transmission medium is partially inserted, the state being changed from the state depicted in Fig. 20;

Fig. 22 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to the XXI-XXI line in Fig. 18, depicting the state in which the signal transmission medium is fur-

ther inserted, the state being changed from the state depicted in Fig. 21;

Fig. 23 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to the XXI-XXI line in Fig. 18, depicting the state in which the signal transmission medium is further inserted and thus insertion of the signal transmission medium in the electrical connector is completed, with the signal transmission medium being engaged by an engagement locking part, the state being changed from the state depicted in Fig. 22; and Fig. 24 is a descriptive cross-sectional view corresponding to the XIII-XIII line in Fig. 18, depicting the state in which a releasing operation is performed to push the lock member up, the state changed from a lock state depicted in Fig. 23.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

**[0022]** Embodiments are described in detail below based on the drawings, in which the present invention is applied to an electric connector for use as being mounted on a wiring board for connecting a signal transmission medium formed of a flexible printed circuit (FPC), a flexible flat cable (FFC), or the like.

[Regarding Entire Structure of Electric Connector According to First Embodiment]

**[0023]** First, an electric connector 10 according to a first embodiment of the present invention depicted in Fig. 1 to Fig. 8 is formed of an electric connector including a one-action automatic lock mechanism of a so-called NON-ZIF type, and is configured so that, when a terminal portion of a signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F described above is inserted, through a medium insertion opening 11a provided at a front end edge part (a left end edge part in Fig. 3) of an insulating housing 11, in the insulating housing 11 up to a predetermined position therein, the signal transmission medium F is automatically locked.

[Regarding Insulating Housing]

**[0024]** Here, while the insulating housing 11 is formed of a hollow-frame-shaped insulating member extending in an elongated shape, a longitudinal breadth direction of the insulating housing 11 is hereinafter referred to as a connector longitudinal direction, and a direction in which the terminal portion of the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F is inserted or disengaged is hereinafter referred to as a connector front-back direction.

**[0025]** At a front end edge portion (a left end edge portion in Fig. 3) of the insulating housing 11, the medium insertion opening 11a through which the terminal portion of the signal transmission medium F formed of a flexible printed circuit (FPC), a flexible flat cable (FFC), or the

like is inserted is provided so as to form an elongated shape along the connector longitudinal direction. At both end portions of the medium insertion opening 11a in the connector longitudinal direction, lock members 13, which will be described further below, are inserted toward a rear side (a right side in Fig. 5). Also, at a rear end edge portion (a right end edge portion in Fig. 3) on an opposite side of the medium insertion opening 11a in the connector front-back direction, a component mount opening 11b for mounting conductive contacts 12 and others is provided so as to form an elongated shape also along the connector longitudinal direction.

[Regarding Conductive Contacts]

**[0026]** The conductive contacts 12 are formed of a thin-plate metal-made member having an appropriate shape. The plurality of these conductive contacts 12 are inserted from the component mount opening 11b of the insulating housing 11 on a rear end side toward a front side (a left side in Fig. 3). Inside the insulating housing 11, the conductive contacts 12 are disposed in a multi-contact manner so as to be appropriately spaced apart from each other in the connector longitudinal direction. These conductive contacts 12 are each used as either a contact for signal transmission or a contact for ground connection as being mounted by solder joint on a conductive path formed on a main printed wiring board (not shown).

**[0027]** That is, the conductive contacts 12 mounted in the inside of the insulating housing 11 in the above-described manner are disposed at positions that are set correspondingly to a wiring pattern provided on the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F to be inserted in the insulating housing 11 through the medium insertion opening 11a. The wiring pattern of the signal transmission medium F is formed by disposing conductive paths for signal transmission (signal line pads) or conductive paths for shielding (shield line pads) with appropriate pitch spaces.

**[0028]** The structure of each conductive contact 12 is specifically described. The conductive contact 12 is formed so as to extend along the front-back direction, which is an insertion/removal direction of the signal transmission medium F (a lateral direction in Fig. 3). A portion on a connector rear end side, that is, a portion protruding rearward from the connector rear end part of the insulating housing 11, is formed as a board connecting part 12a connected by soldering to the conductive path formed on the main printed wiring board (not shown). The board connecting part 12a is contiguously connected to a flexible arm part 12b formed of an elongated beam member extending from the board connecting part 12a toward a front side. In the flexible arm part 12b, a portion contiguously connected to the board connecting part 12a described above is formed as being bent so as to rise at an approximately right angle, and also a rising end portion is bent again at an approximately right angle toward the front side, extending in a cantilever shape along an inner

wall surface of a ceiling plate of the insulating housing 11 on an upper side in the drawings.

**[0029]** The flexible arm part 12b provided to the conductive contact 12 in this manner is configured to swing in a vertical direction on paper in Fig. 3, taking the portion contiguously connected to the board connecting part 12a or nearby as a center. The extended portion of the flexible beam part 12b on the front end side (the portion on the left end side in Fig. 3) is provided with a terminal contact convex part 12c corresponding to either a conductive path for signal transmission or a conductive path for shielding (wiring pattern) formed on the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F, the part 12c forming a shape protruding downward in the drawings. That is, this terminal contact convex part 12c provided to the conductive contact 12 is disposed so as to override the wiring pattern of the signal transmission medium F when the signal transmission medium F is inserted in the inside of the insulating housing 11 as described above. When the signal transmission medium F is inserted up to a predetermined final position, the terminal contact convex part 12c and the signal transmission medium F are both press-contacted each other by an elastic force of the flexible beam part 12b to be kept in an electrically connected state.

[Regarding One-Action Automatic Lock Mechanism]

**[0030]** The electric connector 10 according to the present embodiment includes a one-action automatic lock mechanism as described above. It is premised that, at a terminal portion of the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F, particularly as depicted in Fig. 4, engagement positioning parts Fa each formed of a notched concave part are formed at end edge portions on both sides in a width direction. Correspondingly to the engagement positioning parts Fa provided on the signal transmission medium F, lock members 13 are provided on an electric connector 10 side. With an engaging action (a lock action) of these lock members 13, the insertion state of the signal transmission medium F is kept.

[Regarding Lock Members]

**[0031]** The lock members 13 described above are disposed at both end portions of the insulating housing 11 in the connector longitudinal direction. When the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F is inserted in the inside of the electric connector 10, a part of each lock member 13, more specifically, an engagement lock part 13d, which will be described further below, overrides the surface of the signal transmission medium F, thereby causing the lock members 13 to become in an elastically-displaced state. Furthermore, the engagement lock part 13d, which is a part of the lock member 13, falls in the engagement positioning part Fa of the signal transmission medium F to become in an engaged state (a lock state).

**[0032]** Here, the lock member 13 has a movable beam part 13a and a fixed beam part 13b formed of paired elongated beam members. These movable beam part 13a and the fixed beam part 13b are disposed so as to face each other as being appropriately spaced apart from each other in an inner space of the above-described insulating housing 11 in a vertical direction in the drawings. Of these, the fixed beam part 13b is fixed to be in an approximately unmovable state along an inner wall surface of a bottom plate of the insulating housing 11, and the movable beam part 13a extending approximately in parallel to and at an upper position in the drawing of the fixed beam part 13b is integrally coupled to the fixed beam part 13b via a coupling support part 13c.

**[0033]** The coupling support part 13c is formed of a plate-shaped member having a narrow width. In a portion on a rear side in a direction in which both of the beams 13a and 13b extend, the coupling support part 13c is disposed, having a side surface in an approximately right angle bracket (>) shape and extending in the vertical direction in the drawings. The movable beam part 13a coupled to an upper end portion in the drawings of the coupling support part 13c can be elastically displaced with respect to the fixed beam part 13b based on elastic flexibility of the coupling support part 13c. The movable beam part 13a is configured to be able to swing by taking the coupling support part 13c or nearby as a rotation center. Here, the swinging of the movable beam part 13a is performed in a vertical direction on paper in Fig. 5.

**[0034]** Also, a portion of the movable beam part 13a configured as a swinging member as described above on a front end side (on a portion on a left end side in FIG. 5) is provided with an engagement lock member 13d formed of a hook-shaped member. The engagement lock member 13d is formed of a plate-shaped member protruding downward to form an approximately triangular shape, the member being provided with a vertex part on a lower end side of the engagement lock part 13d and an inclined guide side obliquely extending upward on a front side from the lower-end-side vertex part. The engagement lock part 13d having the structure described above falls toward the inside of the engagement positioning part Fa when disposed at a position straight above the engagement positioning part Fa provided at the terminal portion of the signal transmission medium F described above to become in an engaged state. With an engaging force of the engagement lock part 13d at that time, the insertion state of the signal transmission medium F is kept.

**[0035]** The state from insertion to engagement of the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F is specifically described. First, as depicted in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, when the signal transmission medium F is inserted in the inside of the insulating housing 11 through the medium insertion opening 11a of the insulating housing 11, a tip edge part of the signal transmission medium F on an insertion side abuts on the inclined guide side of the engagement lock part 13d provided on each lock member

13, thereby causing the engagement lock part 13d to override the surface of the signal transmission medium F. With this, the movable beam part 13a of each lock member 13 described above is elastically displaced so as to be pushed up to an upper side with a swing fulcrum near the coupling support part 13c as a center, as depicted in Fig. 6. Furthermore, with the terminal portion of the signal transmission medium F being pushed toward a rear side, when the engagement positioning parts Fa of the signal transmission medium F each move up to a position straight below the engagement lock part 13d, the engagement lock part 13d is swung so as to fall in the engagement positioning part Fa of the signal transmission medium F by elastic resilience of the movable beam part 13a, as depicted in Fig. 7. As a result, the engagement lock part 13d becomes in an engaged state with respect to the engagement positioning part Fa of the signal transmission medium F, and the signal transmission medium F is held so as not to come off.

**[0036]** On the other hand, while the fixing beam part 13b of each lock member 13 is disposed so as to extend in the front-back direction along an inner wall surface of the bottom plate of the insulating housing 11, a tip portion of the fixed beam part 13b on a rear side (a right-side portion in Fig. 5) is press-fitted in a lock fixing member 11c provided in the insulating housing 11 to be kept in a fixed state. Also, a tip portion of the fixed beam part 13b on a front side (a left-side portion in Fig. 5) is formed as a board connecting part 13e connected by soldering to the conductive path formed on the main printed wiring board (not shown).

**[0037]** When the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F is brought into an engaged state (a lock state) by the lock members 13, the front-side portion of each movable beam part 13a including the engagement lock part 13d described above is elastically displaced so as to be pushed upward. Elastic displacement of the movable beam part 13a to the upper side at that time is allowed by a slit part 11d provided in the insulating housing 11 as lock checking device. This slit part 11d configuring the lock checking device is formed of an elongated hole part penetrating through a ceiling wall part of the insulating housing 11, has a length of the upper-side portion of the movable beam part 13a described above that covers portions corresponding to the coupling support part 13c to the engagement lock part 13d, and is formed of an elongated space portion having a gap slightly larger than a plate thickness of the movable beam part 13a.

**[0038]** When the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F is inserted in the inside of the insulating housing 11 as described above, the engaging lock part 13d of each lock member 13 overrides the surface of the signal transmission medium F to cause the movable beam part 13a of the lock member 13 to be elastically displaced so as to be pushed up to the upper side. With this, the front-side portion of the movable beam part 13a elastically displaced upward enters the inside of the slit part 11d as the lock checking device described above,

thereby allowing upward elastic displacement of the movable beam part 13a and also visually checking upward elastic displacement of the movable beam part 13a.

**[0039]** That is, the front-end portion of the movable beam part 13a including the engagement lock part 13d described above is disposed so as to have a relation in which the front-end portion passes through the slit part 11d as the lock checking device to protrude upward at the time of upward elastic displacement. In the course of a process of inserting the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F in the inside of the insulating housing 11, the front-end portion of each movable beam part 13a configuring the lock member 13 is configured to protrude through the slit part (lock checking device) 11d to further protrude to an upper side from the upper surface of the insulating housing 11. The upper-side protruding portion of each movable beam part 13a is visually checked from outside by an operator or others, thereby easily checking the displaced state of the lock member 13.

**[0040]** Then, the engagement positioning parts Fa of the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F each move up to a position straight below the engagement lock part 13d. When the engagement lock part 13d falls in the engagement positioning part Fa of the signal transmission medium F, the front-end portion of the movable beam part 13a that has been protruding so far from the upper surface of the insulating housing 11 to an upper side again sinks in the insulating housing 11 through the slit part 11d, thereby not being allowed to be visually checked from outside.

[Regarding Lock Releasing Mechanism]

**[0041]** On the other hand, when a lock releasing operation is performed as depicted in Fig. 8 from the state in which each engagement lock part 13d is engaged with the engagement positioning part Fa of the signal transmission medium F to hold the signal transmission medium F, the engagement lock part 13d is swung so as to be lifted to an upper side against the elastic force of the movable beam part 13a of the lock member 13, thereby causing the engagement lock part 13d to be disengaged from the engaging positioning unit Fa of the signal transmission medium F.

**[0042]** That is, in the movable beam part 13a of each lock member 13 described above, a portion opposite to the engagement locking part 13d, that is, a beam-shaped portion extending from the coupling support part 13c to a rear side, is provided with a lock release pressing part 13f. While this lock release pressing part 13f is configured to swing in a direction opposite to the engagement lock part 13d described above, the lock release pressing part 13f is formed so as to have a length protruding from a rear end part of the insulating housing 11 outward to a rear side. With the lock release pressing part 13f being pushed downward, the engagement lock part 13d on the front end side is pushed up to an upper side.

**[0043]** Also, correspondingly to this lock release pressing part 13f, paired lock operation cover portions 11e are provided on both end portions of the rear-end portion of the insulating housing 11 in the connector longitudinal direction. Each of these lock operation cover parts 11e is disposed so as to have a relation in which it extends rearward from the rear-end part of the insulating housing 11 in a cantilever shape at a position straight above the lock release pressing part 13f of the lock member 13 described above to overlap the lock release pressing part 13f. Also, each of these lock operation cover parts 11e is formed of a plate-shaped member having a relatively wide width, and is disposed so as to have a relation in which the lock operation cover part 11e having a relatively wide width covers, from an upper side, an upper edge part of the lock release pressing part 13f having a narrow plate width.

**[0044]** On an upper surface of the lock operation cover part 11e, a non-slip part with asperities is formed. With the lock operation cover part 11e being pushed downward by fingertips of the operator or the like, the lock release pressing part 13f of the lock member 13 described above is also pushed downward, thereby causing the engagement lock part 13d provided on an opposite side of the movable beam part 13a to be pushed upward. As a result, the engagement lock part 13d that has been engaged so far with the engagement positioning part Fa of the signal transmission medium F is disengaged upward from the engagement positioning part Fa, thereby causing the signal transmission medium F to become in a free state, which device that the signal transmission medium F becomes in a state of being removable toward a front side. Here, when the lock operation cover part 11e is pushed down, a lower end surface of the lock release pressing part 13f abuts on the upper end surface of the lock fixing part 11c. With this, it is possible to suppress excessive upward elastic displacement of the movable beam parts 13a and prevent deformation and damage of the lock members 13.

**[0045]** When a lock releasing operation is performed on each of the lock members 13 in this manner, the front-side portion of the movable beam part 13a including the engagement lock part 13d is elastically displaced so as to be pushed upward, as described above. Here, as with the time of insertion of the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F described above, elastic displacement on the upper side of the movable beam part 13a is allowed by the slit part 11d provided in the insulating housing 11 as the lock checking device. Also, the protruding portion on the upper side of the movable beam part 13a is configured to protrude upward through the slit part 11d. With the upper protruding portion of each movable beam part 13a being visually checked from outside, the displaced state of the lock member 13 can be easily checked.

**[0046]** According to the present embodiment with the above-described structure, the upward displaced state of each lock member 13 when the signal transmission

medium (such as FPC or FFC) is inserted up to the predetermined position is visually checked with ease from outside through the slit part 11d provided as lock checking device. Therefore, the quality of the insertion state of the signal transmission medium can be immediately checked and determined. In particular, in the present embodiment, a part of each lock member 13 through the slit part 11b is configured to protrude outside of the insulating housing 11. Therefore, the displaced state of each lock member 13 is visually checked excellently.

**[0047]** Furthermore, in the present embodiment, the lock operation cover part 11e overlapping the lock release pressing part 13f of each lock member 13 is provided in the insulating housing 11. Therefore, the operation of releasing the engaged state of the lock member 13 with respect to the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) is easily and reliably performed with an operation on the lock operation cover parts 11e of the insulating housing 11.

[Regarding Electric Connector According to Second Embodiment]

**[0048]** By contrast, in a second embodiment depicted in Fig. 9 to Fig. 16 with same components provided with the same reference character as that of the first embodiment described above, an operation ganged arm part 11f is provided extending so as to integrally couple the lock operation cover parts 11e disposed in a pair in the insulating housing 11 and appropriately spaced apart from each other.

**[0049]** According to the present embodiment with the above-described structure, a pushing-down operation for releasing the engaged state of the lock members 13 provided in a pair is simultaneously and efficiently performed with one operation on one position of the operation ganged arm part 11f. Here, at the time of the pushing-down operation on the operation ganged arm part 11f, with a lower end surface of each lock operation cover part 11e abutting on an upper end surface of the board connecting part 13e provided on a rear end side of the lock member 13, it is possible to suppress excessive upward elastic displacement of the movable beams 13a and prevent deformation and damage of the lock members 13.

**[0050]** Also, with inclined parts 11g provided at both end parts of the operation ganged arm part 11f in a longitudinal direction, the operation ganged arm part 11f in the present embodiment is configured so that a height in a pressing direction is decreased from the both end portions in the longitudinal direction to a center portion.

**[0051]** According to the present embodiment with the above-described structure, when the operation ganged arm part 11f is operated, fingertips of the operator are difficult to hook over the inclined surface parts 11g provided on both end sides of the operation ganged arm part 11f, and an operating force is added mainly to the center portion of the operation ganged arm part 11f, thereby

making it possible to prevent damage and others on the operation ganged arm part 11f.

[Regarding Electric Connector According to Third Embodiment]

**[0052]** Further, in a third embodiment depicted in Fig. 17 to Fig. 24 with same components provided with the same reference character as that of the first embodiment described above, paired lock operation cover portions 11h, 11h are provided on both end portions of the rear-end portion of the insulating housing 11 in the connector longitudinal direction corresponding to the lock release pressing part 13f of the lock member 13 described above. Each of these lock operation cover parts 11h is integrally coupled to a tip portion of an elastic cover arm 11h1 on an extending side which extends rearward from the front part of the insulating housing 11 in a cantilever shape and has a relation in which it is disposed to overlap with the lock member 13 at a position straight above the lock release pressing part 13f.

**[0053]** Each of these paired lock operation cover parts 11h is formed of a planar substantially rectangular shaped member having a relatively wide width, and is disposed so as to have a relation in which the lock operation cover part 11h having a relatively wide width covers, from an upper side, an upper edge part of the lock release pressing part 13f having a narrow plate width provided on a rear end side of the lock member 13. Also, the elastic cover arm 11h1, which supports each of the lock operation cover parts 11h elastically in the upward and downward direction, is provided on a pair in each of the lock operation cover parts 11h. The pair of these elastic cover arm 11h1, 11h1 are disposed so as to sandwich each of the movable beam part 13a of the lock member 13 from both sides.

**[0054]** Also, a rear-end-side portion (a right-end-side portions in Fig. 21) of the lock operation cover parts 11h described above are formed to go and round under the lock member 13 so as to have a relation in which it covers the rear-end-side portion of the lock release pressing part 13f from the lower side. That is, the lock operation cover parts 11h in this embodiment has a lower cover supporting portion 11h2 which overlaps with the lock release pressing part 13f of the lock member 13 at a position straight below the lock release pressing part 13f so as to be configured that the lock operation cover parts 11h sandwiches the lock release pressing part 13f from the forward and backward (upward and downward) in which direction an operating down force is added so as to make the lock member 13 displace elastically. The entire of the lock operation cover parts 11h including the lower cover supporting portion 11h2 is configured to displace elastically in one piece with the lock member 13, and the entire parts of the lock member 13 and the lock operation cover parts 11h is supported by an elastic force from the pair of elastic cover arm 11h1, 11h1 described above.

**[0055]** As described above, in the present embodi-



ment, according to the structure in which the lock operation cover parts 11h has the lower cover supporting portion 11h2 and the entire part of the lock member 13 and the lock operation cover parts 11h is supported elastically with the paired elastic cover arms 11h1, 11h1, for example, even when plastic deformation is caused in the lock member 13 by such as adding the lock releasing operation force, elastic holding force by the elastic cover arms 11h1, 11h1 acts on the lock member 13 from the downward side so as to hold the lock member 13 via the lower cover supporting portion 11h2. This elastic holding force by the elastic cover arms 11h1, 11h1 makes possible for the lock member 13 to come back to the original position so as to result in that a normal lock action by engagement lock part 13d of the lock member 13 is maintained steadily.

[Regarding Conductive Contacts]

**[0056]** Also, the conductive contacts 22 according to the present embodiment are mounted by being inserted from the component mount opening 11b provided on the connector rear end side of the insulating housing 11 toward a front side (a left side in Fig. 19). Each of these conductive contacts 22 mounted inside the insulating housing 11 as described above is disposed at a position corresponding to a wiring pattern of the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F inserted inside of the insulating housing 11 via the medium insertion opening 11a. The wiring pattern formed on the signal transmission medium F is formed by disposing conductive paths for signal transmission (signal line pads) or conductive paths for shielding (shield line pads) with appropriate pitch spaces.

**[0057]** The conductive contacts 22 have a pair of a movable beam 22a, 22b respectively, each formed of an elongated beam member extending approximately in parallel along the front-back direction, which is an insertion/removal direction of the signal transmission medium F (a lateral direction in Fig. 19). These pairs of movable beams 22a and 22b are disposed so as to face each other as being appropriately spaced apart from each other in an inner space of the insulating housing 11 described above in a vertical direction in the drawings. These movable beams 22a and 22b extending approximately in parallel are integrally coupled via coupling support parts 22c respectively. The front end portion of both of the movable beams 22a and 22b are formed so as to float from the inner wall surface of the insulating housing 11.

**[0058]** The coupling support part 22c is each formed of a plate-shaped member having a narrow width, and is disposed so as to extend in the vertical direction in the drawings in an approximately rear end portion in a direction in which both of the movable beams 22a and 22b extend. The movable beams 22a and 22b coupled to upper and lower end portions in the drawing of the coupling support parts 22c, respectively, are configured to

be able to be elastically displaced, respectively, based on elastic flexibility of themselves and the coupling support parts 22c. The movable beams 22a and 22b are configured to be able to swing by taking the coupling support parts 22c or nearby as a rotation center. Here, the swinging of the movable beams 22a and 22b is performed in a vertical direction on paper in Fig. 19.

**[0059]** Further, front-end-side portions (left-end-side portions in Fig. 19) of the upper-side movable beams 22a are provided with upper terminal contact convex portions 22a1, respectively, to be connected to any wiring pattern (conductive path for signal transmission or for shielding) formed on an upper side of the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F in the drawings so as to form a downward projected shape in the drawings, and front-side portions (a left-side portion in Fig. 19) of the lower-side beams 22b are provided with lower terminal contact convex parts 22b1, respectively, to be connected to the wiring pattern (conductive path for signal transmission or for shielding) formed on a lower side of the signal transmission medium (such as FPC or FFC) F in the drawings so as to form an upward projected shape in the drawings. These lower end contact convex parts 22b1 are disposed so as to face positions straight below the upper terminal contact convex parts 22a1 on the upper-side movable beams 22a., respectively, in the drawings. Between these upper and lower terminal contact convex parts 22a1 and upper and lower terminal contact convex parts 22b1, the signal transmission medium F is pinched.

**[0060]** Note that these upper and lower terminal contact convex parts 22a1 and 22b1 of the movable beam 22a and 22b can be disposed so as to be shifted in position to a connector front side (a left side in Fig. 19) or a connector rear side (a right side in Fig. 19).

**[0061]** Furthermore, a rear-end-side portion (a right-end-side portions in Fig. 19) of the lower-side beam 22b described above are provided with board connecting parts 22b2, respectively, to be connected by solder to a conductive path formed on the main wiring board.

**[0062]** While the invention made by the inventor has been specifically described based on the embodiments, the present invention is not meant to be restricted to the embodiments described above, and it goes without saying that the present invention can be variously modified within a range not deviating from the gist of the invention.

**[0063]** For example, the lock checking device can be formed as a window part provided so as to penetrate through the wall surface of the insulating housing 11. Here, the window part as the lock checking device is provided so as to face a position inside the insulating housing 11 either before or after the lock member is displaced or a position therein either before or after the lock member is engaged to allow visual check.

**[0064]** Also, in each of the embodiments described above, while a flexible printed circuit (FPC) or a flexible flat cable (FFC) is adopted as a signal transmission medium to be fixed to the electric connector, the present invention can be similarly applied to the case in which

another medium for signal transmission or the like is used.

**[0065]** Furthermore, while the conductive contacts having the same shape are used in the electric connector according to the embodiments described above, the present invention can be similarly applied even when the structure is such that conductive contacts having different shapes are alternately disposed.

**[0066]** The present invention can be widely applied to various types of electric connectors for use in various electric apparatuses.

## Claims

### 1. A releasable electric connector (10) comprising:

an insulating housing (11); and  
 a releasable lock member (13) provided inside the insulating housing (11) and coupled thereto by means of a coupling support part (13c), the releasable lock member (13) holding, in an approximately unmovable state, a terminal portion of a signal transmission medium (F) inserted in the insulating housing (11) up to a predetermined position,  
 the electric connector being configured so that, after a part (13d) of the lock member (13) is elastically displaced so as to override the surface of the signal transmission medium (F) with the insertion of the signal transmission medium, the part (13d) of the lock member (13) falls in an engagement positioning part (Fa) provided at a terminal portion of the signal transmission medium (F) to become in an engaged state, wherein the insulating housing (11) is provided with lock checking device (11d) allowing a displaced state or an engaged state of the lock member (13) to be visually checked, wherein the lock checking device is configured of a window part or a slit part (11d) provided so as to penetrate through a wall surface configuring the insulating housing (11), and through the slit part (11d), the part of the lock member (13) protrudes toward outside of the insulating housing (11) when the lock member (13) is elastically displaced,  
 wherein the lock member (13) is provided with a lock release pressing part (13f) to which an operating forces is added in a direction of elastically displacing the lock member (13), and so as to extend overlapping the lock release pressing part (13f),  
 a lock operation cover part (11e) is provided for the insulating house (11), and  
 wherein the lock operation cover part (11e) is configured that the lock operation cover parts (11e) sandwiches the lock release pressing part

(13f) from the forward and backward in the direction in which an operating down force is added so as to make the lock member (13) displace elastically.

2. The electric connector according to claim 1, wherein the lock operation cover parts (11e) are disposed in a pair so as to be appropriately spaced apart from each other, and an operation ganged arm part (11f) is provided to extend so as to integrally couple the paired lock operation cover parts (11e) together.
3. The electric connector according to claim 2, wherein the operation ganged arm part (11f) is provided with inclined parts (11g) so that a height in a pressing direction is successively decreased from portions on both end sides to a center portion of the operation ganged arm part (11f) in a longitudinal direction.

## Patentansprüche

### 1. Lösbare elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung (10), aufweisend:

ein Isolationsgehäuse (11); und  
 ein lösbares Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsglied (13), das innerhalb des Isolationsgehäuse (11) zur Verfügung gestellt wird und daran mittels eines Kopplungsstütz- bzw. Kopplungstragteils (13c) gekoppelt ist, wobei das lösbare Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsglied (13) in einem nahezu unbeweglichen Zustand einen Terminal- bzw. Anschlussabschnitt von einem Signalübertragungsmedium (F) hält, das in das Isolationsgehäuse (11) bis zu einer vorherbestimmten Position eingefügt wird,  
 wobei die elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung so konfiguriert ist, dass, nachdem ein Teil (13d) von dem Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsglied (13) elastisch versetzt bzw. verschoben worden ist, um die Oberfläche von dem Signalübertragungsmedium (F) mit der Einfügung von dem Signalübertragungsmedium zu überwinden bzw. zu überschreiten, wobei der Teil (13d) von dem Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsglied (13) in einen Eingriffspositionierungsteil (Fa) sinkt bzw. gleitet, der an einem Terminal- bzw. Anschlussabschnitt von dem Signalübertragungsmedium (F) zur Verfügung gestellt wird, um in einen Eingriffszustand zu gelangen,  
 wobei das Isolationsgehäuse (11) mit einer Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsüberprüfungsvorrichtung (11d) zur Verfügung gestellt wird, die es ermöglicht, einen versetzten bzw. verschobenen Zustand oder einen Eingriffszustand von

- dem Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsglied (13) visuell zu überprüfen, wobei die Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsüberprüfungsvorrichtung aus einem Fensterteil oder einem Schlitz- bzw. Spaltteil (11d) konfiguriert ist, der zur Verfügung gestellt wird, um durch eine Wandoberfläche zu dringen, die das Isolationsgehäuse (11) konfiguriert, und durch den Schlitz- bzw. Spaltteil (11d) steht der Teil von dem Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsglied (13) in Richtung der Außenseite von dem Isolationsgehäuse (11) vor, wenn das Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsglied (13) elastisch versetzt bzw. verschoben ist, wobei das Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsglied (13) mit einem Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsfreigabedrückteil (13f) zur Verfügung gestellt wird, auf welchen Betätigungskräfte in einer Richtung von dem elastischen Versetzen bzw. Verschieben des Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsgliedes (13) hinzugefügt werden, und um sich den Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsfreigabedrückteil (13f) zu überlappen, wobei ein Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsbetätigungsabdeckungsteil (11e) für das Isolationsgehäuse (11) zur Verfügung gestellt wird, und wobei der Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsbetätigungsabdeckungsteil (11e) konfiguriert ist, dass der Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsbetätigungsabdeckungsteil (11e) den Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsfreigabedrückteil (13f) von vorwärts und rückwärts in der Richtung einlegt bzw. dazwischenlegt, in welcher eine Betätigungsniederhalterkraft hinzugefügt wird, um das Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsglied (13) dazu zu bringen, sich elastisch zu versetzen bzw. zu verschieben.
2. Elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsbetätigungsabdeckungsteile (11e) in einem Paar angeordnet bzw. eingerichtet sind, um in geeigneter Weise voneinander beabstandet bzw. räumlich getrennt zu sein, und wobei ein Betätigungsgleichlaufarmteil (11f) zur Verfügung gestellt wird, um sich so zu erstrecken, um integral die paarweisen Verriegelungs- bzw. Verrastungsbetätigungsabdeckungsteile (11e) zusammen zu koppeln.
3. Elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung gemäß Anspruch 2, wobei der Betätigungsgleichlaufarmteil (11f) mit geeigneten Teilen (11g) zur Verfügung gestellt wird, so dass eine Höhe in einer Drückrichtung fortlaufend von Abschnitten an beiden Endseiten zu einem Zen-

trums- bzw. Mittenabschnitt von den Betätigungsgleichlaufarmteil (11f) in einer Längsrichtung abnehmend ist.

## Revendications

1. Connecteur électrique séparable (10) comprenant :

un boîtier isolant (11) ; et  
un élément de verrouillage séparable (13) disposé à l'intérieur du boîtier isolant (11) et couplé à ce dernier à l'aide d'une pièce de support de couplage (13c), l'élément de verrouillage séparable (13) maintenant, dans un état approximativement inamovible, une portion terminale d'un moyen de transmission de signal (F) inséré dans le boîtier isolant (11) jusqu'à une position prédéterminée,  
le connecteur électrique étant configuré de manière à ce que, une fois qu'une partie (13d) de l'élément de verrouillage (13) est déplacée de manière élastique de façon à passer par-dessus la surface du moyen de transmission de signal (F) lors de l'insertion du moyen de transmission de signal, la pièce (13d) de l'élément de verrouillage (13) tombe dans une partie de positionnement d'engagement (Fa) prévue au niveau de la portion terminale du moyen de transmission de signal (F) pour entrer dans un état engagé,  
où le boîtier isolant (11) est pourvu d'un dispositif de vérification de verrouillage (11d) permettant de vérifier visuellement un état de déplacement ou un état d'engagement de l'élément de verrouillage (13),  
où le dispositif de vérification de verrouillage est composé d'une pièce en forme de fenêtre ou d'une pièce en forme de fente (11d) disposée de manière à pénétrer à travers une surface de paroi composant le boîtier isolant (11), et à travers la pièce en forme de fente (11d), la partie de l'élément de verrouillage (13) fait saillie vers l'extérieur du boîtier isolant (11) lorsque l'élément de verrouillage (13) est déplacé de manière élastique,  
où l'élément de verrouillage (13) est pourvu d'une pièce de pression de déverrouillage (13f) à laquelle la force nécessaire est appliquée dans une direction de déplacement élastique de l'élément de verrouillage (13), et de façon à étendre le chevauchement de la pièce de pression de déverrouillage (13f),  
une pièce de couverture de l'opération de verrouillage (11e) est prévue pour le boîtier isolant (11), et  
où la pièce de couverture de l'opération de verrouillage (11e) est configurée de manière à ce

que la pièce de couverture de l'opération de verrouillage (11e) prenne en sandwich la pièce à presser pour déverrouiller la serrure (13f) de l'avant et de l'arrière dans la direction dans laquelle une force opérante descendante est appliquée de manière à déplacer l'élément de verrouillage (13) de manière élastique.

2. Connecteur électrique séparable selon la revendication 1,  
où les pièces de couverture de l'opération de verrouillage (11e) sont disposées en paire de manière à être séparées l'une de l'autre de façon appropriée, et  
une pièce de couplage de bras d'actionnement (11f) est disposée de manière à s'étendre de façon à coupler intégralement les paires de pièces de couverture de l'opération de verrouillage (11e).
3. Connecteur électrique séparable selon la revendication 2,  
où une pièce de couplage de bras d'actionnement (11f) est pourvue de pièces inclinées (11g) de manière à ce que la hauteur dans la direction de pression diminue de manière successive depuis des portions aux deux extrémités vers la portion centrale de la pièce de couplage de bras d'actionnement (11f) dans une direction longitudinale.

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Fig.1

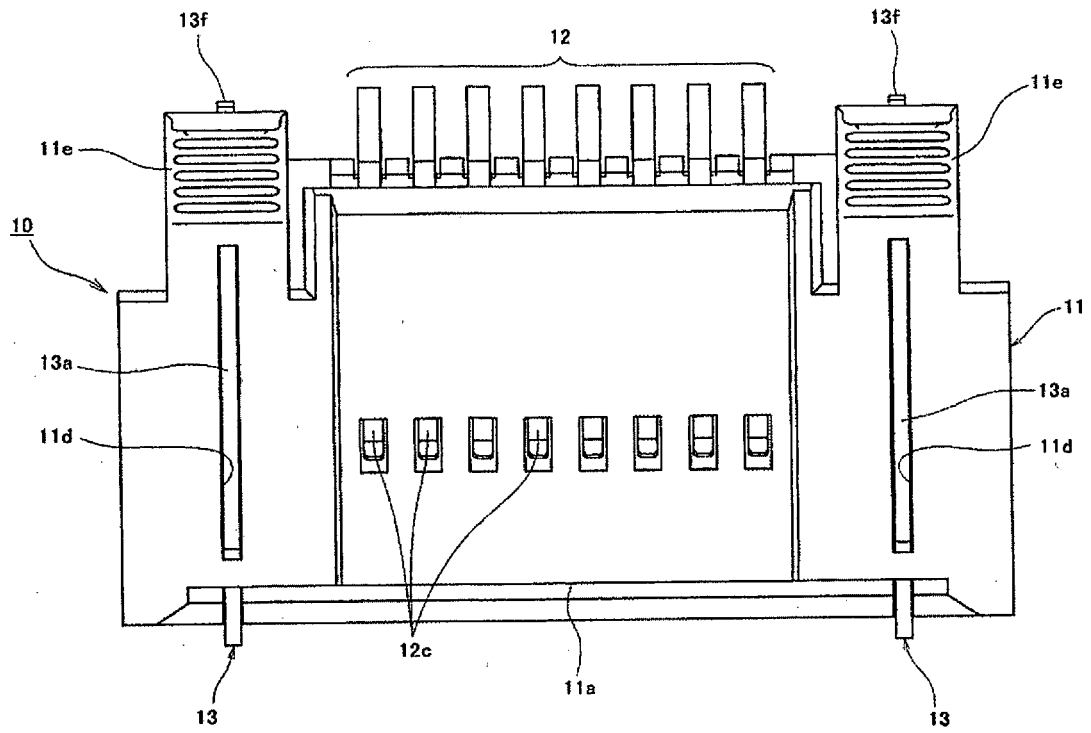


Fig.2

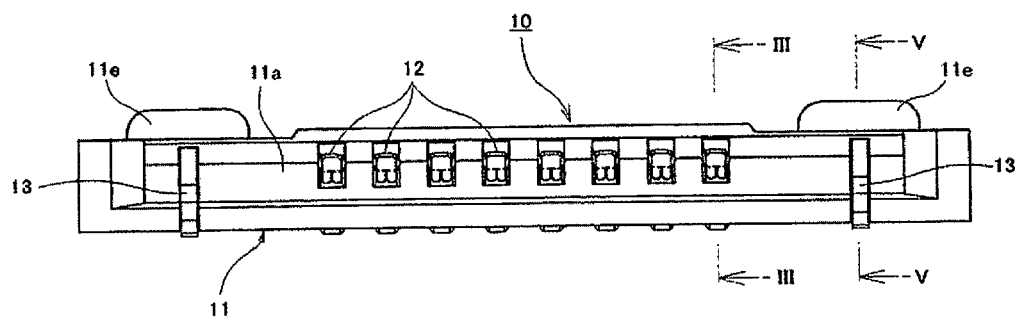


Fig.3

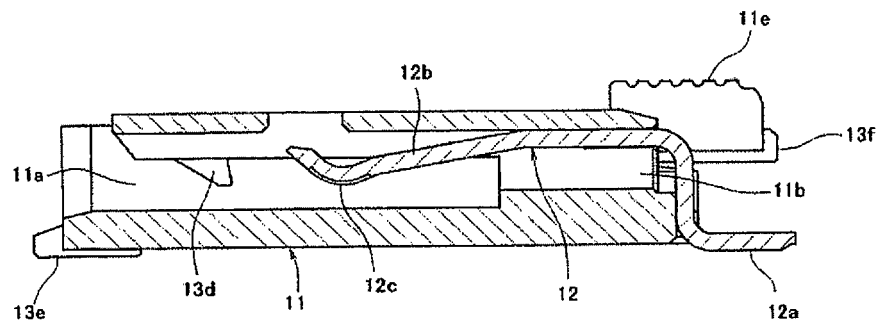


Fig.4

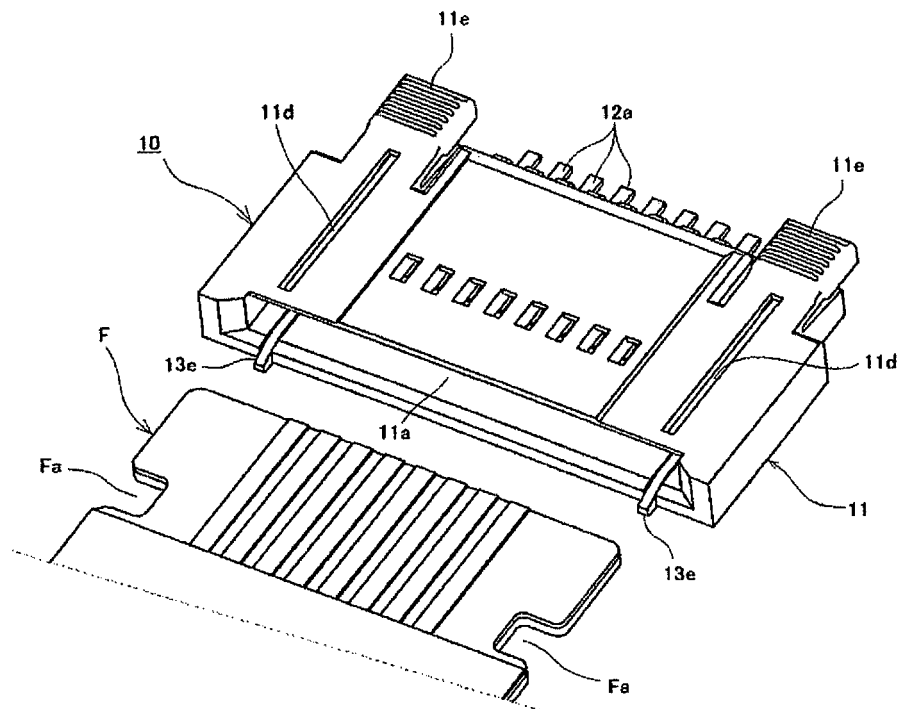


Fig.5

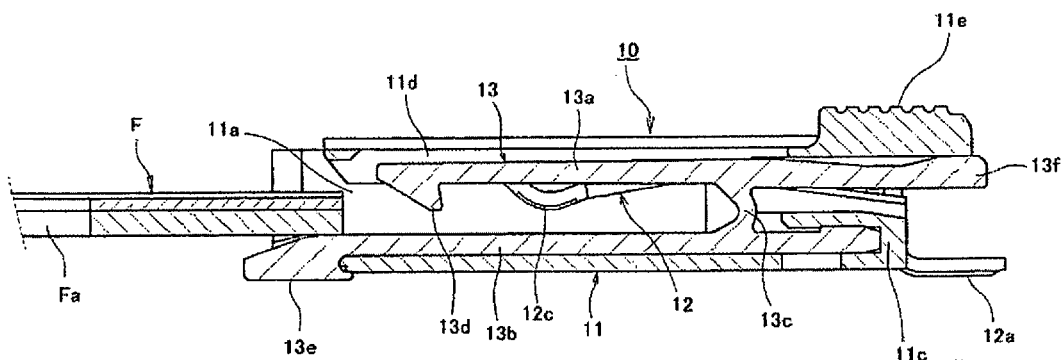


Fig.6

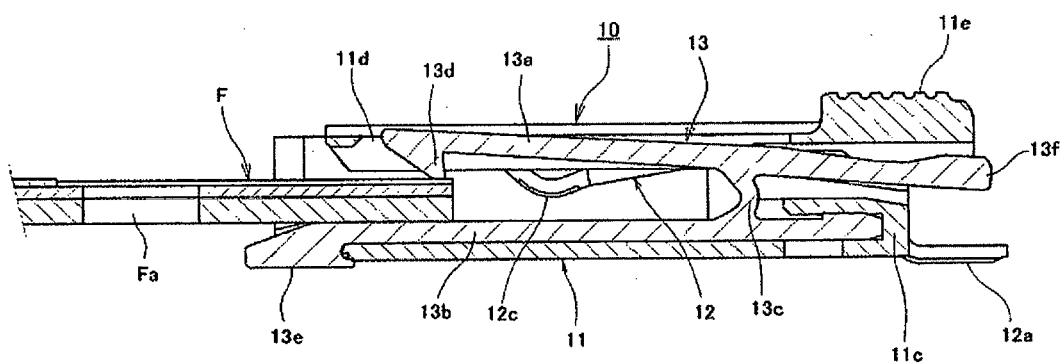


Fig.7

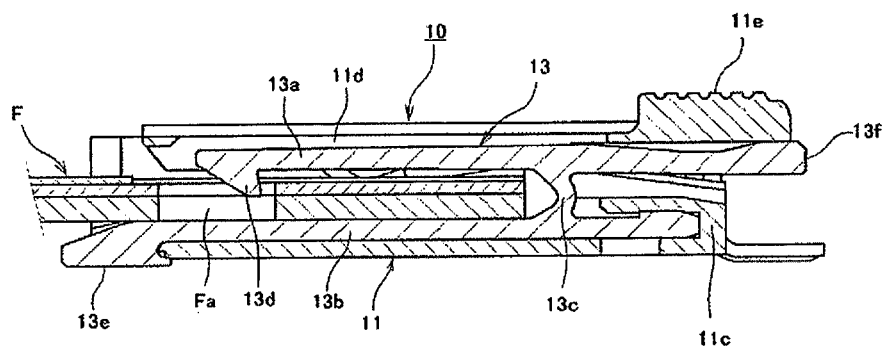


Fig.8

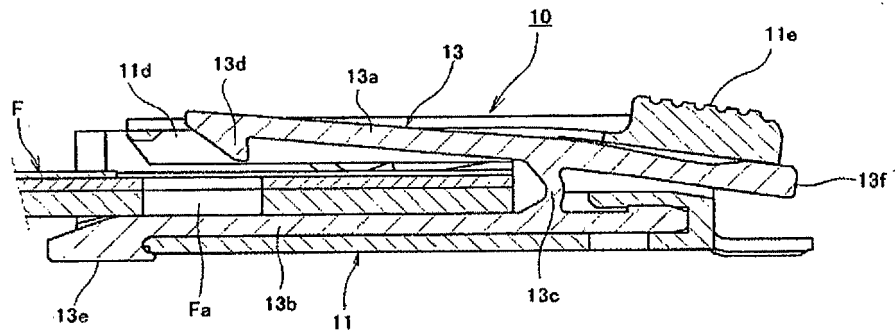


Fig.9

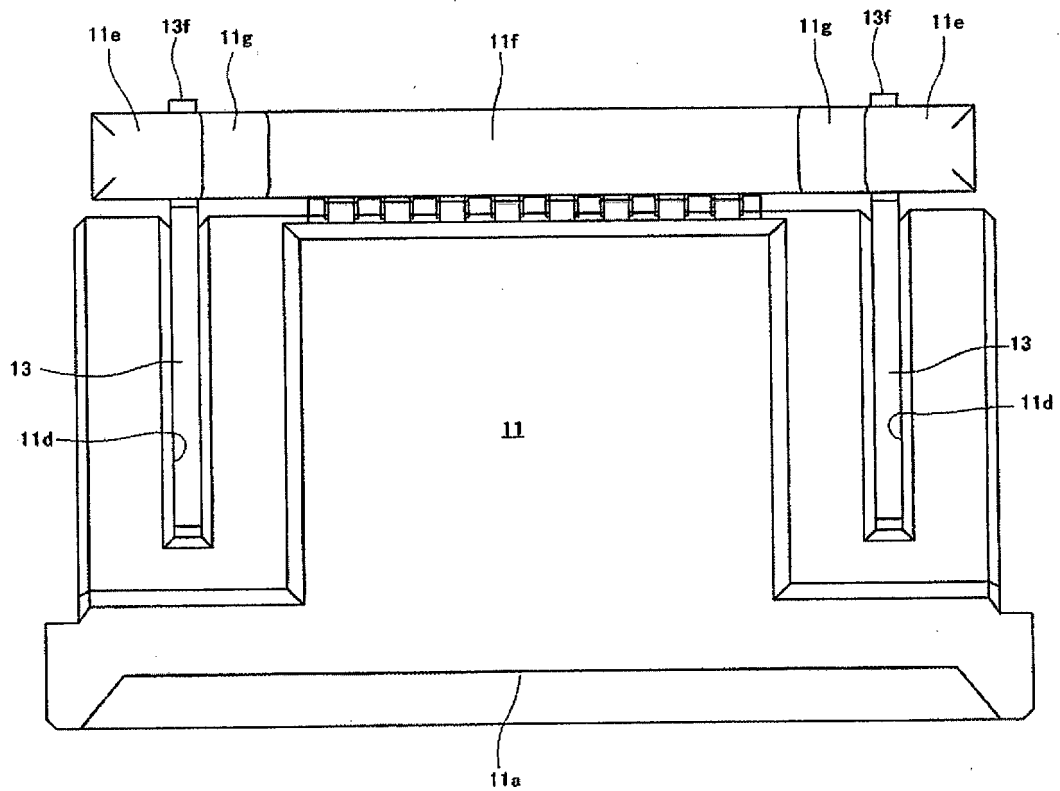




Fig.10

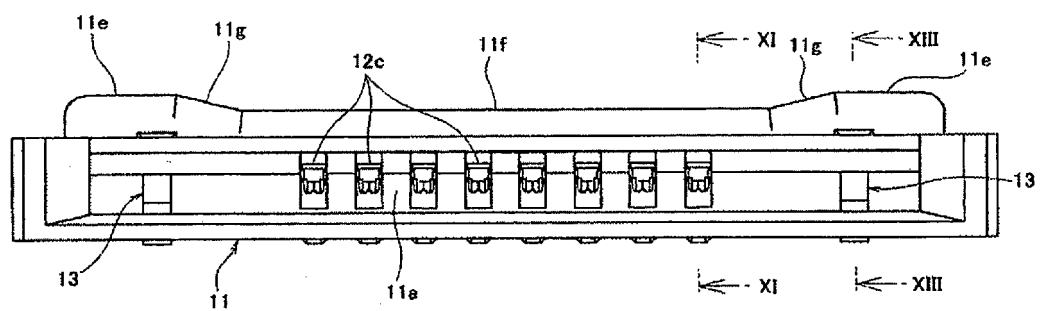


Fig.11

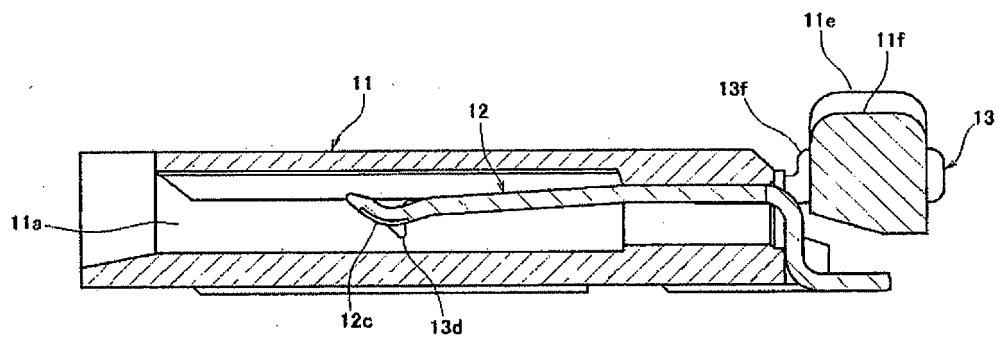


Fig.12

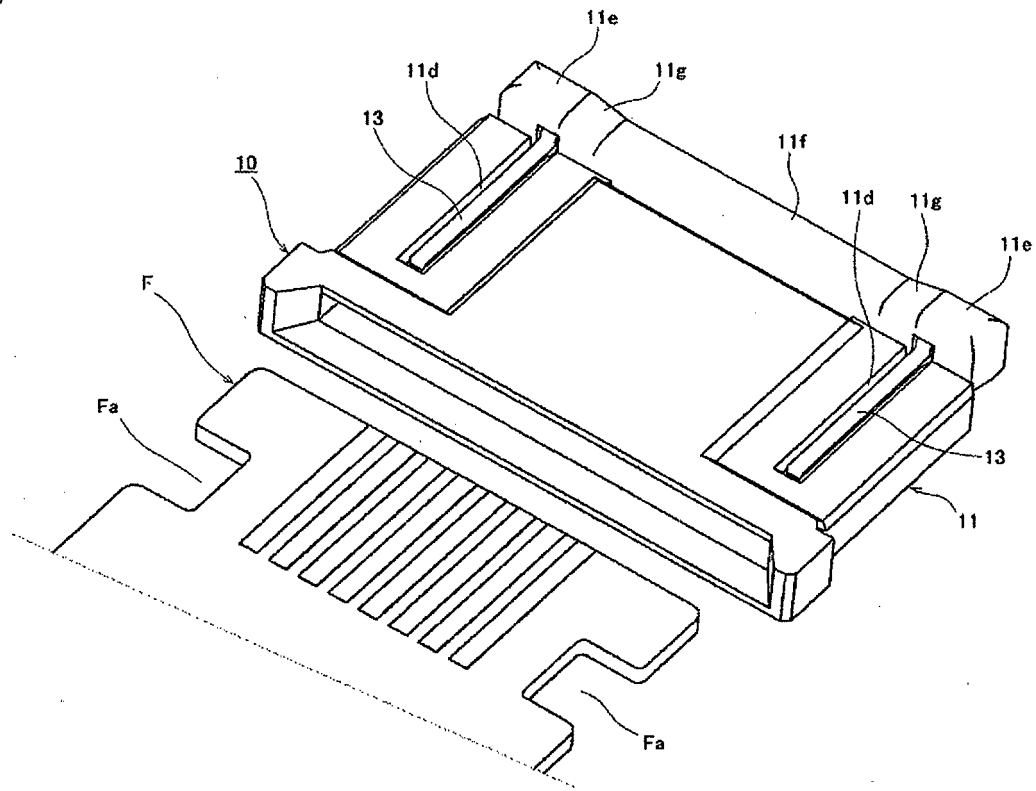


Fig.13

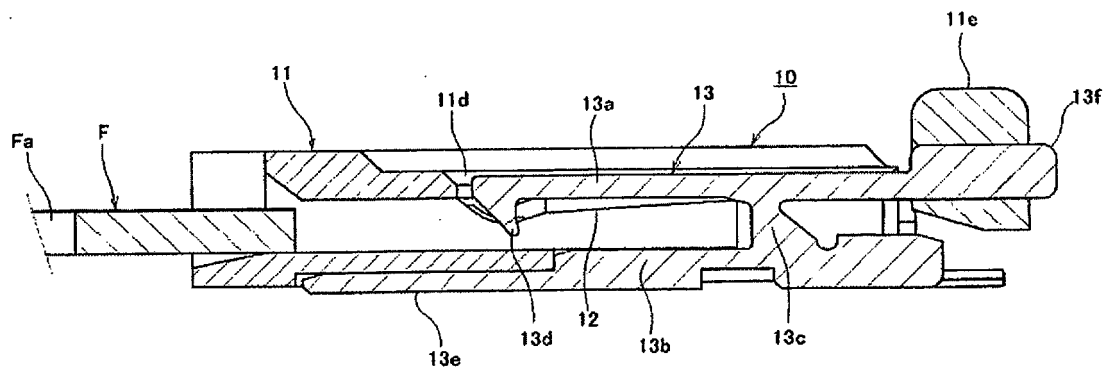


Fig.14

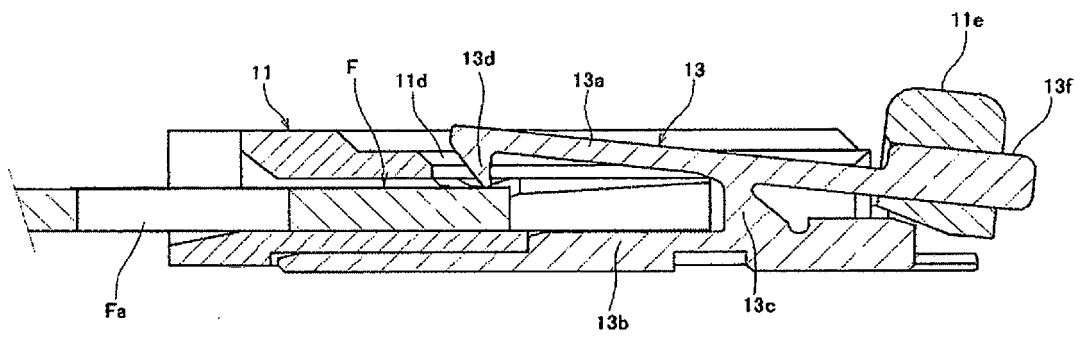


Fig.15

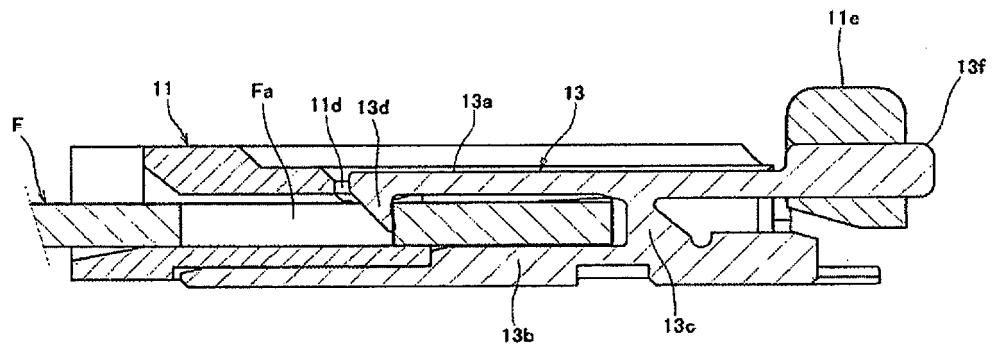


Fig.16

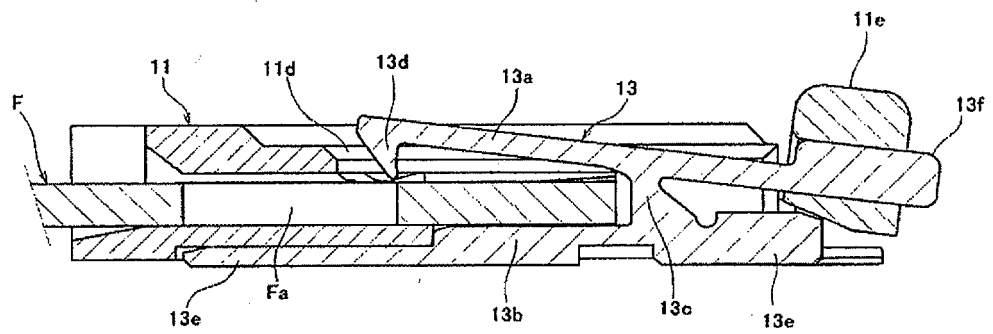


Fig.17

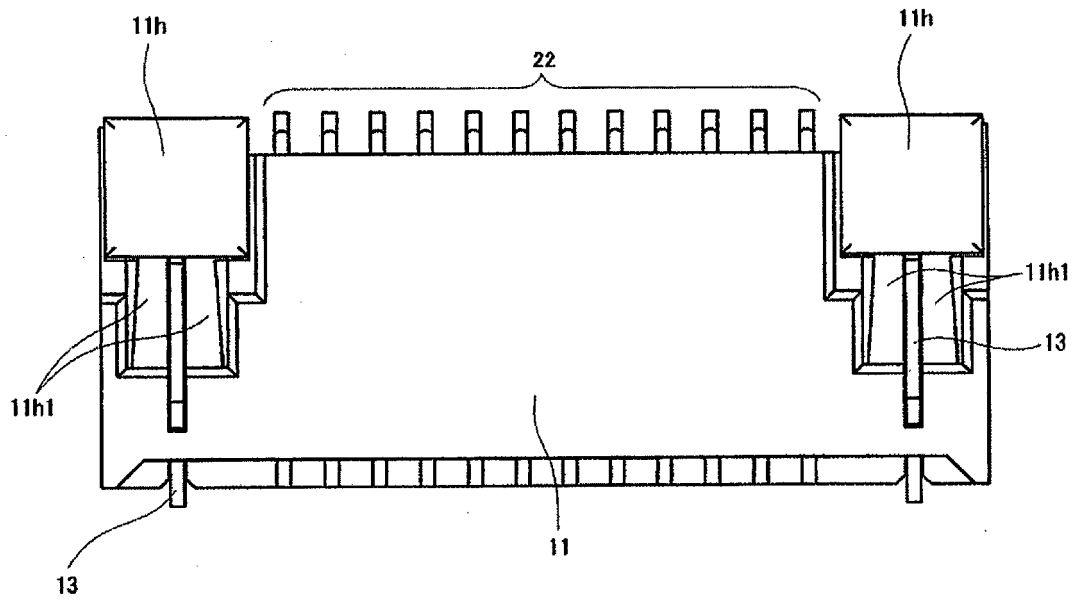


Fig.18

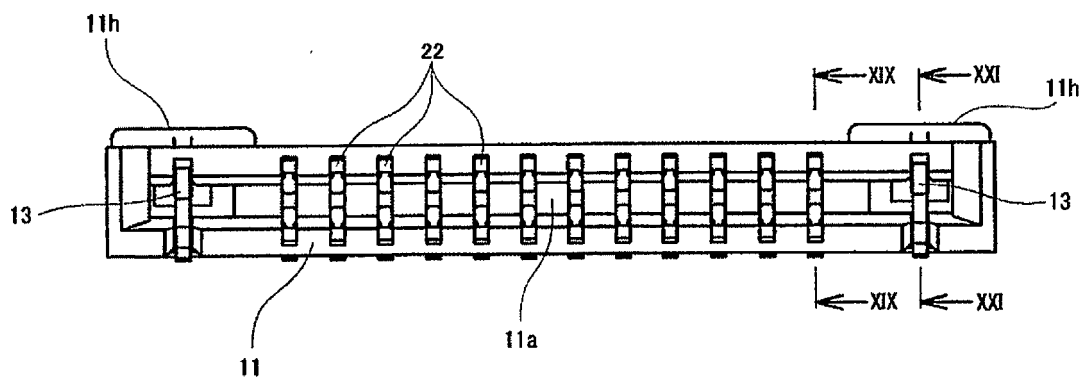


Fig.19

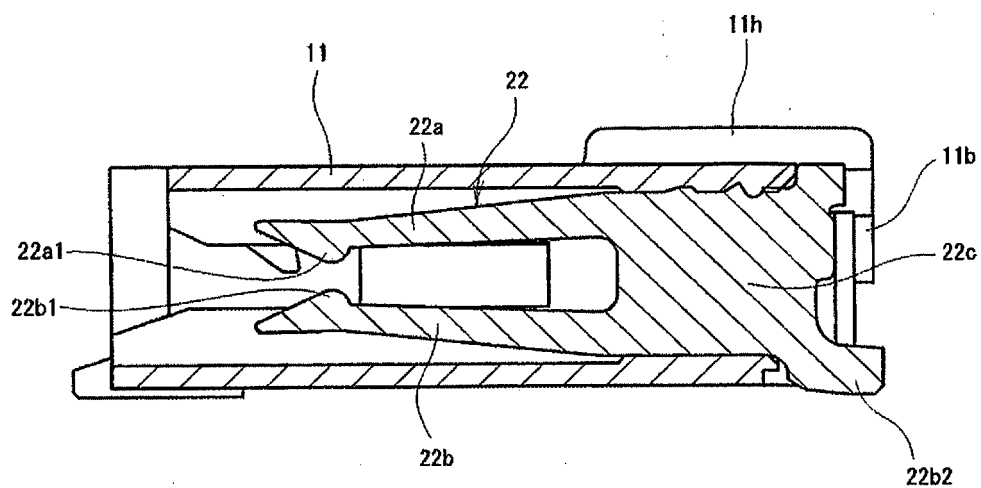


Fig.20

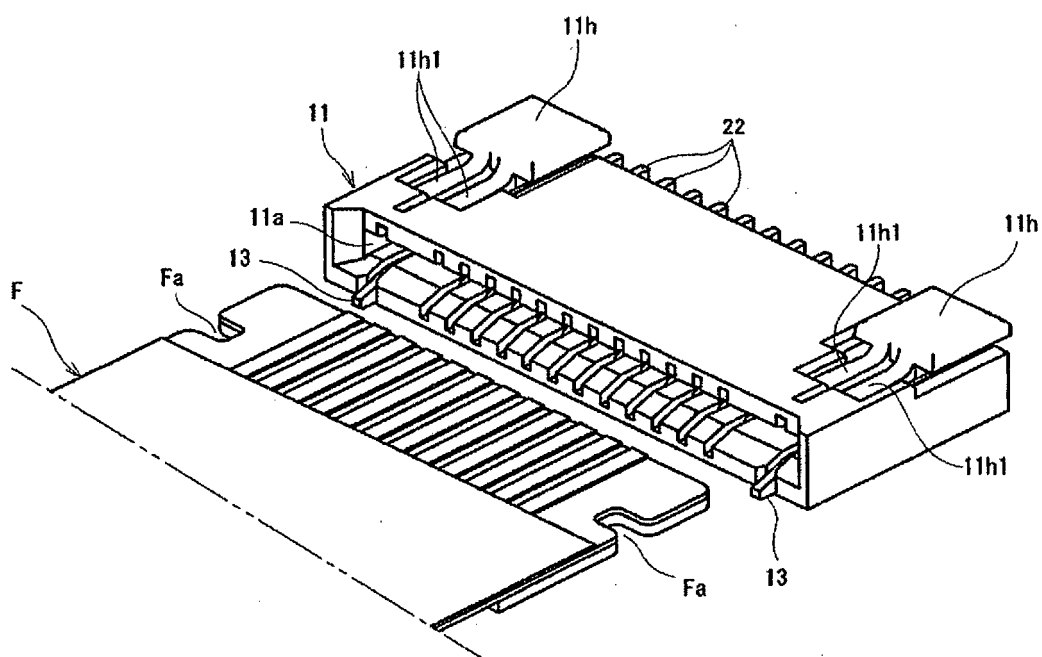


Fig.21

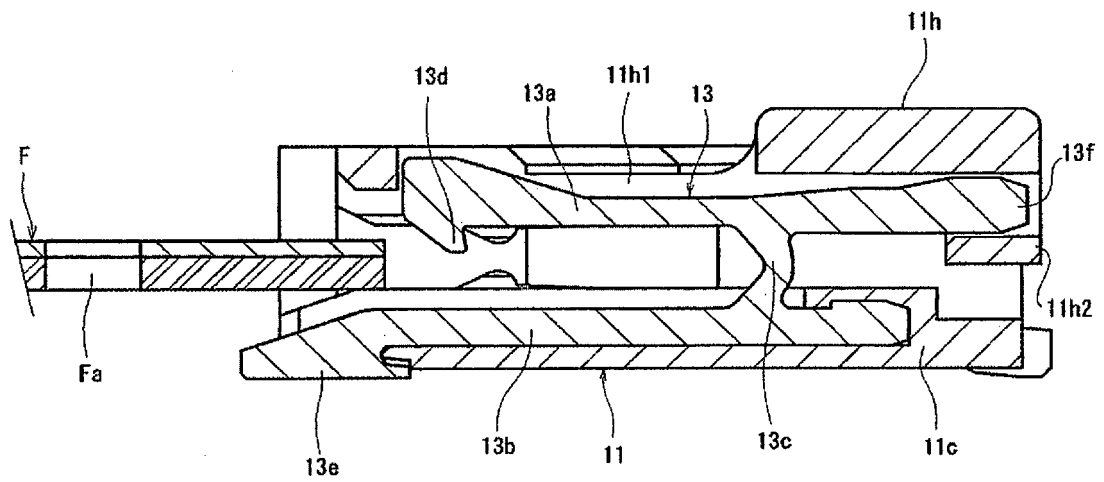


Fig.22

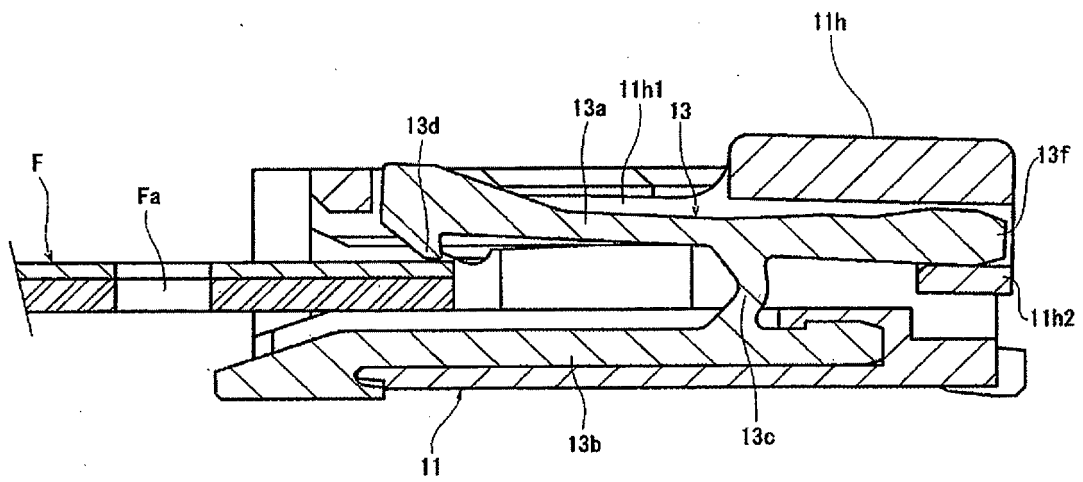


Fig.23

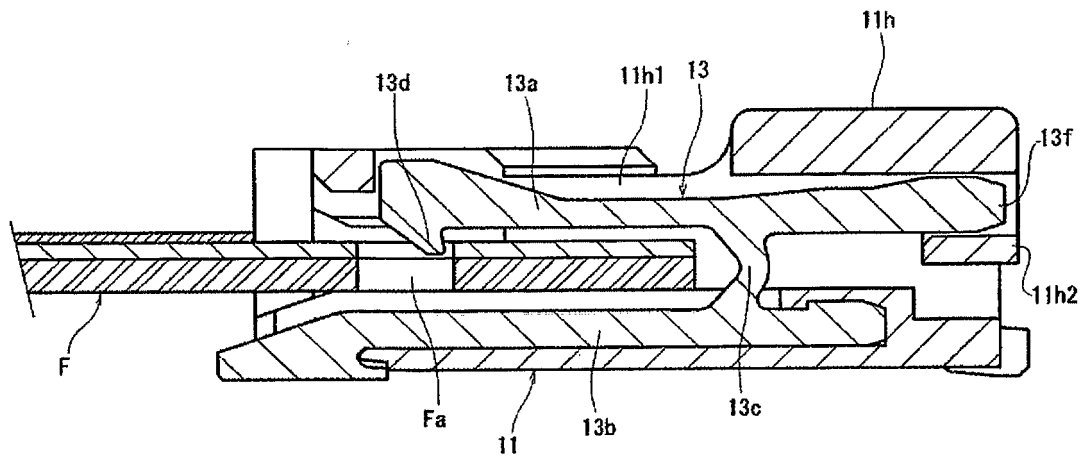
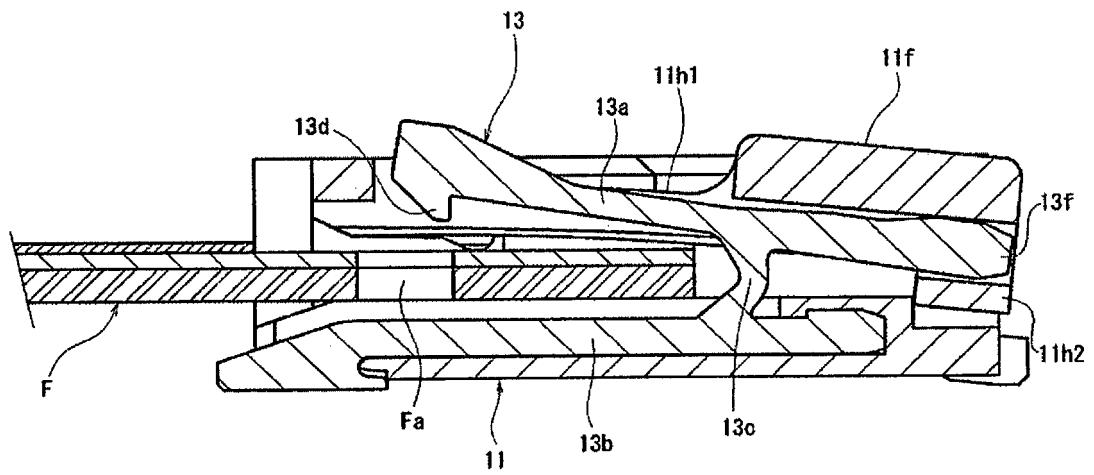


Fig.24



**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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